

# SPORTS

## A NEW 10,000 M RECORD

A world record was set during the USSR championship in the 10,000 m running race for women, which took place in Odessa concurrently with the USSR track and field athletics cup. The record was established by Raisa Sadreldinova, a Master of Sport from L'yanovsk who ran the distance in 31 min 27.57 sec.

## A DIFFICULT VICTORY

Having won 1-0 from Hungary in the elimination match of the Olympic tournament in Budapest, the Soviet National Olympic Team is now at the head of the tournament table in their group, with five points to its credit.

Victory came to the Soviet footballers only at the last mi-

nute when Cherenkov scored a direct hit into Kovacs' goal. In two previous games featuring the Soviet team, a draw (2-2) was the result of the away game with Bulgaria, and then in Moscow it won 3-0 from Greece. The USSR Team drew 2-2 in a training game in West Berlin against the local team of Gerta.

## SOVIET CHESS PLAYERS SET THE TONE

It is certainly true that at a number of international contests over the past few days the tone has been set by the Soviet chess players. Moscow student Pyura Khesanova has retained her lead at the world's first championship for girls under twenty in Mexico City. With only two rounds to go, she won 9.5 points after eleven rounds.

With three rounds before the finish, young Soviet Grandmaster Gari Kasparov is still at the top of the tournament table in the Yugoslav city of Niksic. In the 12th round he drew with Ulf Andersson, from Sweden. Kasparov's runner-up Bent Lar-

sen, of Denmark, is only a point and a half behind.

We have already reported that the Soviet women chess player Nina Guriel achieved victory at the international women's championship in the Sochi Mikhail Chigorin Memorial Contest. A double victory among the men could well be won by Anatoly Vaisner, an international chess master from Novosibirsk who coached USSR champion Lev Nakhis. He has won enough points to rate as a Grandmaster, and he is counting on winning the contest whose fate will be decided after the unfinished games have been played.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

## SOVIET TEAM WINS 'RUDÉ PRAVO' PRIZE

The USSR national hockey team has begun its Olympic season with a serious test. They have played two matches in the "Rudé právo" competition in Czechoslovakia against the hosts who are very strong opponents. Our players won both these games carrying away the "Rudé právo" prize. The victory was not an easy one, as many of the key players had been injured in previous games and were unable to come to Czechoslovakia. The coaches were forced to regroup the entire team.

The first game began with the USSR using tactics which baffled the Czechoslovak team. From the start, the Soviets led 2-0. The rivals failed in their attempt to turn the tide. The Soviet team won 5-3. An especially brilliant performance was put in by Sergei Makarov who scored two goals. Nor did Makarov relent in the second match

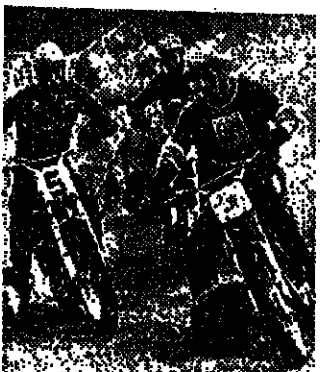


Photo by Sergei Proskov

The national motorball championship continues in this country. Last year's champions, Kovrov Kovrovoles and the silver-holding Metallurg of the Moscow Region town of Vidyayev are the confident leaders. Metallurg won in the latest round a home game with Znamenskaya from the Lithuanian town of Kretinga. A flash from this game is shown in the photo. The championship ends in late September.



## Stadium open to everyone

The annual Open Day has been held at the Lenin Central Stadium at Luzhniki in Moscow.

During that day, both Muscovites and their guests had a chance to meet world, European and Olympic champions. They also saw demonstration performances by athletes, boxers, sambo wrestlers, and gymnasts. The opportunity was available for consultations with specialists in 32 sports. Probably considered the most enjoyable part of the day was when thousands of the guests at the stadium took part in various contests.



In which he also made two direct hits and was undoubtedly the best player in the match when the Soviet team was leading with the score 4-0. Faced with the possibility of defeat, the Czechoslovak national team, which played in a tough and rapid style, sped up the tempo. On their part, the Soviet players relaxed their thrust. This resulted in Tretyak missing three goals. The Soviet team won 4-3, with only one point in the balance.

Gennady LEONOV

## LADA UP TO THE MARK

Soviet motor-racers continued their traditional successful performance in the 1,000 lakes race in Finland which is a stage of the world motor rally championship.

The crew of Noel Tammekala and Kulgaeva driving a Soviet Lada-1600 were first in the 2,000

## CHINA APPLIES FOR INTERNATIONAL MOTOR-RACING MEMBERSHIP

The Motor Sports Federation of China has applied for membership to the International Automobile Federation, FISA. Having become a member, China will now be able to host international rallies and motor racing competitions, said FISA's President Jean-Marie Balestre of France.

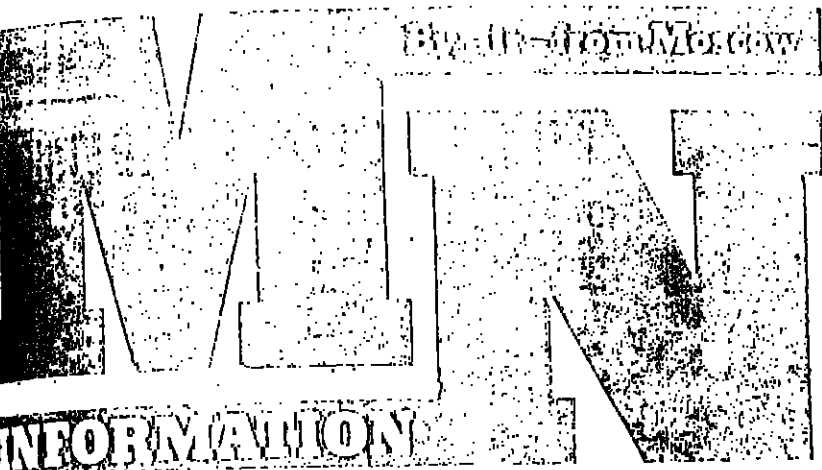
## CONTRARY TO athletes' interests

The world's first motorball champion Robert de Castelnau of Australia voiced his disapproval with a decision by the Los Angeles Olympic organizers to hold the Olympic motorball event.

He told a Helsinki press conference that the organizers' intention to stage the motorball in the afternoon contradicted the participants' interests. Instead of holding the event in the morning, the contest time of the day, the organizers are placing it for 5 p.m. when the racers will have to contend with maximal air pollution outside the track.

This decision, of course, totally agrees with the opinion of US East Coast TV, which noted, but the Olympics should not be dependent on such factors as businessmen.

Boris MIKHAILOV



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## Andrei GROMYKO VISITS FRANCE

Paris. Andrei Gromyko, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, paid a working visit to France on September 9, at the invitation of the French Government. There he talked with President Mitterrand of France, in which he drew attention to the concrete Soviet proposals aimed at checking the arms race, easing tensions and strengthening peace.

He stressed that there still remains a possibility of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement. If only the other side, the USA, would show its readiness to do so in this connection the conclusion was agreed that France's weight and influence in Europe and the whole world provides it with the opportunity to act positively against nuclear confrontation in Europe.

The opinion was expressed of the importance of joint actions undertaken by the USSR and France, despite their differing so-

dial systems, to consolidate universal peace, divert international relations back to détente, and to negotiate on pockets of tension and conflicts in various parts of the globe.

That such a flow of international affairs is possible in the present complicated situation can be seen from the results of the Madrid Meeting attended by the sponsors of the Helsinki accords. The talk reaffirmed that the Soviet Union and France, favouring the successive continuation of the all-European process, ascribe special importance to convening a conference on trust building measures, security and disarmament in Europe.

Also emphasized was the need for more beneficial cooperation, first of all in maintaining a political dialogue between the USSR and France, particularly on the highest possible level.

Andrei Gromyko also met France's Prime Minister P. Mauroy and Minister for External Relations C. Chysson.

## U.S. BACKS UP IN SECURITY COUNCIL

New York. The USA's attempts to drag the UN Security Council into the campaign which is unleashed against the Soviet Union, has so far not met with the support on which Washington counted. From an official announcement at the UN follows that as a result of the insistence of the USA and its allies, they adjourned the Saturday meeting at which the US delegation intended to push through an unwarranted draft resolution and thus avoid responsibility for the crude spy information committed against the USSR.

According to the CBS TV company, the meeting was suddenly adjourned because the USA did not have the required support from the third world delegations. As "The New York Times" stresses, had the draft been voted on, the USA would not have been able to receive the necessary minimum of votes to carry the resolution. So the USA would have encountered a political defeat, concludes the newspaper.

UN diplomatic circles noted the wide response at the UN Headquarters for the Soviet Government's statement issued at the press conference held in Moscow for Soviet and foreign journalists by the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

## TERRORIST RAID

Managua, Nicaragua has again been bombed by US made military planes which flew out on a guerilla-style raid from Honduras territory. The Nicaraguan Defence Ministry has said that on September 9, two T-28 planes without identification markings attacked the port of Carriote on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua at five o'clock in the morning.

The aim of this terrorist attack was to bomb the fuel depot in Carriote, and in subsequent operations, to cause the deaths of thousands of people. Having been repelled by the air defence forces, the planes returned to Honduras without fulfilling their criminal mission. The only result of the raid was slight damage from shell fragments to a few oil tanks.

## Results of the Madrid Meeting

Madrid. All the delegates attending the Madrid Meeting have approved the final document which is solidly founded on the provisions of the Final Act of the 1975 Helsinki conference and which envisages the development of the all-European process and is oriented towards strengthening international détente, and cooperation in a wide range of security areas in Europe. Now the final document has come into effect. Agreement was reached at the Madrid Meeting on the implementation of a major initiative put forward by the socialist countries concerning a conference on confidence-building measures, on security and on disarmament in Europe.

(Continued on page 2)

## FOR BETTER COOPERATION

The 4th session of the inter-governmental council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication has ended in Tashkent on September 12. It was the largest UNESCO event hosted by the USSR as part of the World Year of Communications. The agenda for the Tashkent session featured as one of its major items the summing up

of the three year experience of the Programme's activity in rendering aid to developing countries in the building and development of their own communication systems.

The session approved 28 regional and national projects of communication systems development in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Having noted that almost three fourths of the ap-

plications are linked to personnel training, the session spoke highly of the Soviet Union's contribution to the implementation of this important task—granting of 50 scholarships in Soviet institutions of higher and secondary special learning.

Attributing great significance to means of communication, representatives of many countries emphasized that in the present international situation balanced exchange of information should serve the cause of peace, mutual understanding, and the national and social progress of peoples. The Tashkent meeting adopted a concluding document to be submitted to the UNESCO General Conference session due in Paris next November.

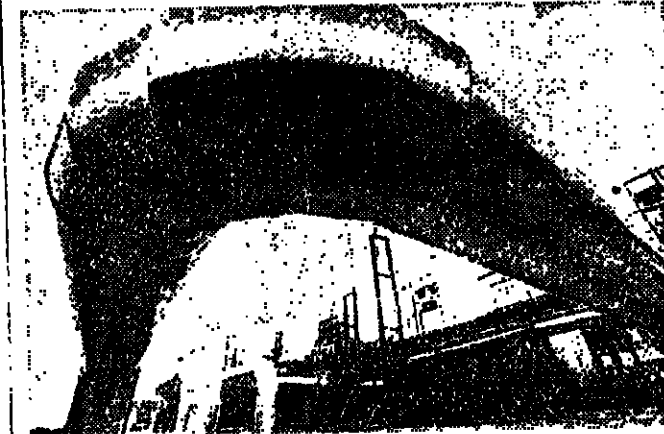
## PIPELINE COMPLETED AHEAD OF SCHEDULE



The Urengoi-Pomary-Uzhgorod pipeline has reached its rated capacity six months earlier than it was previously planned. The Urengoi gas has arrived at the Soviet western border, thus opening up earlier export and domestic opportunities.

The gas pipeline, 1,420 mm in diameter and 4,450 kilometres long, is quite a unique project. It has already used up 2.7 million tonnes of piping, 130 million cubic metres of rock were moved, hundreds of rivers, railway and roads were crossed. The world has seen nothing of the kind in terms of scale and construction rates.

This achievement is proof that all US sponsored discriminatory measures aimed at hindering the construction of the pipeline, have ended in complete failure.



A compressor station at the village of Algasovo, the Tambov stretch of the project.

## Soviet-Japanese meeting

In Khabarovsk, Moscow, Odessa and Leningrad, the 14th Soviet-Japanese trade union meeting, "For Peace and Friendship Between the Peoples of Japan and the Soviet Union", has come to an end. Its delegates adopted a declaration which voices their concern with the sharp aggravation of the international situation.

They resolutely condemned actions taken by the USA against Japan, as well as the plans for the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe, which has been at the root of increased tensions. The document stresses that the friendship of the Soviet Union and Japan favours the development of a friendly, peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

## A FOREIGN PUBLISHER—HONORARY DOCTOR OF MOSCOW UNIVERSITY



In the photo: the ceremony at Moscow University. Robert Maxwell is the first foreign publisher to become an honorary doctor of Moscow University. Turning sixty this year, he is known not only as the head of a major British scientific and technical literature publishing house—Pergamon Press, but also as a journalist and a scholar.

The conferring of this honorary and precious title, Robert Maxwell, told the MNU correspondent, has coincided with my coming to the 4th Moscow International Book Fair. This is my 30th visit to the Soviet capital and it is a great joy, each time, I want to stress that I always take particular pleasure in coming to Moscow, both for the fair and for the opportunity to provide ample opportunities for the development of contacts among publishers and for international cultural exchange.

Photo by Vladimir Shulov



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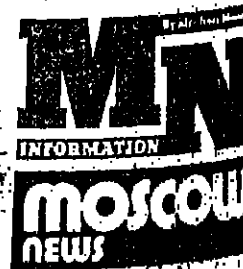
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## 'BLACK ANNIVERSARY' IN CHILE

Buenos Aires. Mass demonstrations protesting against the fascist regime have been held in different parts of Chile to mark the "black anniversary" — 10 years since the destruction of the constitutional popular unity government of Salvador Allende.

When in Santiago a military parade was organized by Pinochet, regime opponents fought detachments of military police. Thousands chanted slogans demanding Pinochet's immediate resignation. They burnt the dictator's portrait and stoned the parade participants. The police began firing at demonstrators heavily wounding 35 people. In other parts of the Chilean capital demonstrators built barricades and held rallies demanding an end to the military-fascist dictatorship. They were attacked with tanks, armoured cars and live hoses. Clashes with the army and police took place in Valparaiso, Concepcion, Osorno, Valdivia, Antofagasta, Arica and many other places. Reports from Chile show that the country is being swept with most cruel reprisals and mass arrests of the dictatorship's opponents.



These tremors could well knock me out of my chair. Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## Results of the Madrid Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

From the final document and from the statements made by the foreign ministers at the conference, it follows that the line which has surfaced in international affairs at Madrid is the one supported by the Soviet Union and by the other socialist countries — the line towards lessening the military threat and towards observation of all the

principles contained in the Final Act, and towards cooperation between states with different social systems.

Addressing the final session of the Madrid Meeting, King Juan Carlos of Spain expressed his view that the results of this major political forum "are inspiring hope".

Among the officials and representatives at the Madrid Meeting, and in journalists' cir-

cles, major importance is being attached to the fact that in the current international situation with its tensions heightened by provocative actions taken by the United States, there are still possibilities to reach mutually acceptable realistic agreements which can promote a dynamic continuation and development of détente, and which can serve the interests of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

## PAPANDREOU CONFIRMS ANTINUCLEAR STAND

Demarcus. Greece is categorically against the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, specifically on the Balkans, it favours nuclear arms reductions and halt to the arms race, this was declared by the Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou in an interview with the Palestinian "Al-Hurriya" weekly. He

further pointed out that setting up non-nuclear zones in Europe, specifically on the Balkans, will enhance the political climate on the continent and benefit détente.

On the events in the Middle East, he said that a solution to the Lebanese problem should be

sought for within the framework of an all-embracing settlement in the region. On behalf of the Greek Government, Papandreou condemned the continuing Israeli occupation of Lebanon and hoped that the latter country could save its national independence and territorial integrity.

## WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa. September 12 begins a week of solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution sponsored by the World Peace Council. The beginning of the week is timed to coincide with an Ethiopian national holiday — Revolution Day.

In a statement released here by the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee it is stressed that Ethiopia truly wants to set up a progressive socio-political system and that it honours the

charters of the UN, the organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement, enjoys the support of all advocating peace, democracy, equality and justice. The statement also indicates that the anti-imperialist stand of the Ethiopian revolution is in line with the recognition and support of the World Peace Council and of other universal peace organizations.

## The situation in Chad

London. According to "The Guardian", the Fabr army is carrying out severe reprisals against the civil population in the south of Chad. The paper cites an eyewitness report of the bloody events from an English teacher at a school in the south. Dozens of villages, he said, have been burnt to the ground. The rampaging soldiers engage in looting, pillaging and violence. Thousands of people fled into the woods in an attempt to save their lives. According to the African press, the USA and France bear the entire responsibility for the split blood of

Chadian women, children and old people.

Paris. "Le Monde" writes: French military in Chad has no evidence whatsoever of the presence of Libyan troops in the area of the hostilities. It is known, the publication states, "Libyan interference" is spread in the West, primarily the USA, to justify the imperialist intervention in that country. It is now becoming evident that the true purpose behind Western powers' interest in Chad is to guard their "interest" in a country.

## SOUTH AFRICA ADOPTS NEW REARMAMENT PROGRAMME

Maputo. According to the South African newspaper, "Rand Daily Mail", the government in Pretoria has devised a long-term programme of rearmament, under which new naval vessels will be equipped with the most up-to-date types of armaments including cruise missiles and other nuclear weapons.

It has been admitted by a representative of the state-owned military corporation Armcor that the South Africans have already built eight new warships, and work is drawing to a close on a missile-carrying cruiser. In the near future, the Armcor factories will extend mass production of Impala fighter bombers and helicopter

gunships of the type used in Angola and Namibia. As well, the racist regime is expanding the production of propelled howitzers.

## BAN 'DEATH FAIR'

Brussels. A major industry fair in dealers in arms and modern types of electronic warfare equipment is scheduled in the Belgian capital for late September. It is called "Defence for National Security". However, the representatives of peace forces have dubbed it a "death fair". They told journalists about the emergence in Belgium of a movement which has set itself the task of not allowing the holding of the fair, as a "death fair" has always been with resolute opposition. Journalists were forced to quit the city in 1972 and the same fair was repeated in Wiesbaden in 1976 and in Hannover in 1978. Now the opponents of military armaments are demanding a ban on such sinister "sales" anywhere at all.

## RED CARPET TREATMENT FOR A SUBVERSIVE LEADER IN URUGUAY

Rome. The mysterious strange was met in Uruguay as the head of a friendly state. A "death fair" was driven to the airport's ramp. The guest was met by highly placed government officials. A motorcycle accompanied the limousine as it drove through Montevideo. The guest was put up in one of the central hotels, of the Uruguayan capital and bodyguards with a dozen of bodyguards.

This is how the arrival of the Uruguayan military commander, Licio Gull, leader of the subversive group "Frente Popular", who escaped from a Swiss prison one month ago, was received in Uruguay.

The agency keeps a close watch on the Uruguayan military commander, who has prohibited the mass media from making any mention of the P-F. Several years ago, the P-F was mentioned in the P-F. Several years ago, the P-F was mentioned in the P-F.

## Situation in Pakistan

Islamabad. The Movement for Democracy in Pakistan has called on the population of the country to step up their resistance to the military administration. The movement also indicates that the military administration is in a state of crisis and that the people in the city of Islamabad have staged a demonstration in support of the government's demands to lift martial law, to hand power over to a civilian government and to release all political prisoners.

Military tribunals which have been set up by the administration throughout the country are sentencing protesters taking part in anti-government actions to long labour, various terms of imprisonment and heavy fines.

Abul. The Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has addressed the head of the military administration in Pakistan Zia ul-Haq with a message in which she expressed concern over the death of Abdul Ghafoor Khan, veteran of the national liberation movement in South Asia who has been detained by the authorities in Pakistan. In her message, the Indian Prime Minister notes that India has no intention of interfering into Pakistan's domestic affairs, and yet, the Indian public is worried by developments taking place in the country.



The United States has been increasing the number of its advisers in the army of the Salvadoran dictatorship. The American press believes this is only a first step towards more US military interference in Salvador. The Pentagon has plans to double the number of its servicemen training the punitive force of the Salvadoran regime.

In the photo taken from "Spiegel" an American adviser teaches soldiers of the Salvadoran regime army how to kill and kill well.

Photo AP-TASS

## RESPONSE

### Scenario for a major exercise in hypocrisy

What is the correspondence between what Washington is saying about Central America and its real actions in that area? I was to make a film on this subject. It would probably look like this:

Narrator, quoting the White House:

Our aim is linked to the United States' responsibility as a peace-maker. This commitment is now most prominent in Central America.

The camera shows the American soldiers landing in Honduras where for several months they are to take part in the "Pine-2" exercise near the Nicaraguan border. From the west

and from the east Nicaragua is hemmed in by two American aircraft carrier task forces taking part in the Redex-83 manoeuvres being held off the Atlantic coast, and involving more than thirty American warships and tens of thousands of servicemen.

Narrator: You can hardly imagine, but democracy is striking root there...

On the screen we see troops of the Salvadoran junta guided by several thousand American "advisers", who train them for "counter-insurgency" in a war in which the junta's troops have killed 43 thousand people over a pe-

riod of 48 months, an overwhelming majority of whom are civilians.

Narrator: We favour peaceful democratic changes in Central America, and we have been revealing this by our daily actions.

On the screen we see the Americans training the Nicaraguan "contras" at the American bases in the United States and Honduras. ...The US Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger tours the military bases in El Salvador, Honduras, promising to increase American support to the military junta in these countries.

The material for a film such as this is piling up higher and higher with every passing day.

Nikolai VALENOV

## AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

New York. According to "The New York Times", a leader of the TransAfrica public organization favouring discontinuation of US aid to the apartheid regime said he came into possession of official US Department of State documents showing that the Reagan administration purports to distort and bring down the statistics on American capital investments in South Africa. Official data say the equal 2.6 billion dollars in actual fact, the figure is far from reality. As evidenced by a document, total investments of American corporations in South Africa make up not less than 14.8 billion dollars. "The New York Times" stresses this is also a rough estimate, probably one which has been lowered too.

## Investigation starts into Aquino assassination

Manila. The first meeting has been held by the commission investigating the assassination of the prominent Philippine leader, Benigno Aquino. The commission is chaired by Chief Justice Enrique M. Fernando.

Mr Aquino was murdered on August 21 at Manila's international airport on his return to the Philippines after his thirteen-year exile in the United States.

## Science and technology

### MAXISCOOTER

One may well wonder whether this photograph from the "Japan Times" newspaper depicts a minor or a maxiscooter. The inventors of the vehicle, from the Tokyo Technological Institute of the Environment, believe that it's a motor-scooter. The cab has been added to protect the driver from rain and wind, and the additional wheels are to ensure the scooter's steadiness on the road.



TOWN OF SCIENTISTS In the near future India plans to build a town where experts in various sciences and tech-

nologies will live and work. At present, a group of specialists is studying proposals for the location of the new town. The Indian Government has allocated 800 million rupees, or nearly 50 million dollars for the infrastructure and another 750 million rupees, or nearly 75 million dollars, for equipment and instruments for the laboratories. An Indian Government spokesman has said it is intended that the town acts as a focus for research work in science and technology and that, it is hoped, it will encourage research into new fields.

## OF INTEREST

### Cat's jubilee

More than 15,000 guests from all over Western Germany and foreign countries attended the jubilee celebrations in Wiesbaden where the 80th anniversary of the first German association of cat owners was celebrated in a festive atmosphere. An international exhibition which lasted for this jubilee, of various breeds of cats, was also a part of the show.

Today the number of West German cat owners has become almost equal to that of dog owners. 3.3 million people own dogs and 3.2 million own cats.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### WEINBERGER AND THE BOMBS

The US Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has returned from a tour of three Latin American countries — Panama, Honduras and El Salvador, writes Nikolai Ognev in PRAVDA. American propaganda alleges that he had been motivated purely by a desire for peace and intended to promote a search for ways to settle the conflict in Central America.

However, this invites a question. Why is it that the man sent on a peace-making mission was the head of a military and not political department? The Reagan administration's foreign policy is acquiring more and more military features. The militarisation of Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala is accompanied by the fanning of anti-Nicaraguan hysteria and by an intensification in the undeclared American war against Nicaragua. Two recent instances of this war were the barbarian bombardment of the capital, Managua, and the port of Corinto. This comes as a direct result of the mission undertaken by Weinberger who inspected the combat preparedness of the mercenaries and counter-revolutionaries who have been put into action by Washington for intervention against Nicaragua.

### IS FRANCE ALWAYS TRUE TO ITS 'INDEPENDENT' LINE?

The French press likes to advertise the independence of the French foreign policy, writes Leonid Pochivalov in LITRATURNAYA GAZETA. France will be France, they say, and it always acts on its own. It has its own missiles, and not NATO's and they have nothing to do with the United States' military plans, although they are also targeted at the Soviet Union. France, which has not signed the treaty banning nuclear tests on the ground, in the air and under water is still testing its nuclear bombs in the Pacific. It ignores the protests coming from Australia, New Zealand, and other states in the region. Like the cat who walked by himself, is this real independence?

In their foreign policies, the actions taken by France and the United States have begun to coincide even more often. French paratroopers in Chad are no different from the American Rapid Deployment Force. They are used to pacify Africa. It's true that official France appears to become obstinate when the senior partner tells it what to do in a high-handed way, demanding it make haste, just as it is doing now concerning Chad. In the end, France obeys, despite all its outward signs of displeasure. Today it is using the rumble of tanks on the dusty roads in Chad merely to scare the population, but as a French minister declared, it can move into real action at any moment.

### HUNTING GHOSTS

While hunting the ghosts of the "Soviet threat" in the Middle East, the USA neglected the Camp David lessons which showed that the Arab peoples do not want to be led obediently into the net of American propaganda, writes Vladimir Kuznetsov in IZVESTIA. This may have "inspired" Reagan to stage a kind of repeat of Camp David in the form of the September plan. The plan has completely ignored the pivotal Middle East issue — that of Palestine, and was even aimed at eliminating the problem by way of absorbing the Palestinians into neighbouring countries. The plan provided for dragging Jordan into the Camp David system. But it was built on unrealistic prerequisites and of course was accompanied by the bitter desire to quickly turn the Middle East into an anti-Soviet springboard.

### CIA VS AFRICA

The newspaper SOVIETSKAYA HOSSIYA writes that the United States acts on the assumption that the most effective way to establish control over the situation in the South-African region is to destabilize the situation in the "front-line" states, particularly in Angola and Mozambique, and to establish puppet regimes there. The Reagan administration, which has devised a policy of rapprochement with the South African Government, cannot ignore the fact that its implementation will arouse a powerful wave of protest in Africa, and, therefore, in order to carry out its aims, Washington has envisaged the use of a broad range of "instruments" from the CIA and the State Department to the employment of post masters in dirty tricks from the CIA and other spy agencies. Through its friends in the government offices in a number of West European countries, the CIA has facilitated the launching of propaganda campaigns in support of UNITA and FNLA, which prompted Radio Luanda to speak out in condemnation of the policies carried out by France which allows anti-Angolan activities on its territory.

## Sculpture of Mahatma Gandhi

Delhi. A ceremony was held here at which the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi presented with a sculpture of Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of the national liberation movement of the Indian people against British colonialism. The work was created by the Soviet sculptor D. Ryabitshev and is part of a monumental complex to be erected in the Indian capital.

Indira Gandhi expressed gratitude for the gift being it as a symbol of Soviet-Indian friendship.

## VIEWPOINT

Yuri GVOZDEV

## A RESPONSIBILITY FOR HUMANITY

A powerful campaign has swept the entire world in solidarity with the Chilean people in their fight against the fascist Pinochet regime. Its scale and militancy show that the tragedy of "the copper country" is not a local development, but that it concerns every decent person, wherever he lives. All people of goodwill, whatever their ideological persuasions, are today raising their voice in angry protest against the crime which has been going on for ten years, since September 11, 1973. The generals, who have been trained by the Pentagon and who are fulfilling the wishes of the American monopolies, continue their campaign of undisguised terror against peaceful demonstrations staged by Chilean democrats who are demanding that an end be put to the dictatorship. Each day of the national protest costs more bloodshed and new victims. People are undaunted in their resolve to achieve their liberation from the "brown plague"

of fascism. The patriots would have been victorious a long time ago, but for Washington's support for the local fascists both through the Pentagon and through injections of dollars. The White House expresses its sympathy with Pinochet quite openly.

The cynicism shown by Reagan and his retinue in their interpretation of "freedom", "democracy", and "human rights" is extreme. A short while ago, a correspondent for the Venezuelan newspaper "El Nacional" received an interview from Norman Podhoretz who is regarded as one of the "ideologists" of the extreme right wing of the Republican party. In the interview Podhoretz said, I believe that Pinochet is a lesser evil than the communist system which Allende sought to create. It must be added that "the Reagan people" as a rule dub as "communists" any desire among people for genuine national independence, freedom and social progress. However, the United

States seeks to stamp out these desires. It engineers coups d'etat and invasions in pursuit of their imperial interests.

Ten years after the coup, Chile presents a far from happy picture. Thirty thousand people have been killed by punitive troops and tortured to death in jails. Thousands of citizens have "disappeared". Some of them were later found buried in secret cemeteries set up by the local Gestapo. The Pinochet clique has ruined the national economy by selling off the national assets to foreign capitalists. Conservative estimates say that the country with its population of eleven million has 1.2 million unemployed. Over the past five years, the number of factories has shrunk by 15 per cent. The index in the production sphere have fallen to the 1966 level, and the number of bankruptcies has increased fourfold. External foreign debts have soared to 18 thousand million dollars, resulting in Chile being the world's biggest debtor in per capita

terms. These are just some of the results of the reign by the regime which was installed in Santiago in 1973 with the aid of the CIA and American monopolies. Under the pretext of "saving" democracy from "international communism", the constitution was trampled underfoot, and elementary human rights were crushed.

To the peoples of Europe and other continents, the Chilean junta is associated with the Hitler regime. It runs the same style of concentration camps, the same torture is being used, people are put before firing squads, books are burnt in bonfires, and soldiers are practised at suppression of human dignity and of any protest are rife. It is hardly accidental that the Pinochet clique finds useful the "expertise" of such Hitlerites as former SS colonel Walter Raul, who invented the method for a mass extermination of people in trucks filled with exhaust gases. Such "experts" who are acting under tutelage from the United States have been rendering their "services" only to the dictatorship in Santiago, but also to some other Latin American countries where there were, or still are, oppressive regimes. Until recently, they included Klaus Barbie, the former Gestapo chief in the French city of Lyons.

The Pinochet regime is a sample of "democracy" which the Reagan administration is seeking to impose on many peoples from Guatemala to South Korea, from El Salvador to Pakistan.

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### Round the Soviet Union

● EVERGREEN FORESTS WILL SOON COVER THE BARE SLOPES OF THE TALAS RANGE IN KIRGHIZIA, CENTRAL ASIA, WHERE PLANTING OF SIBERIAN PINE SEEDLINGS HAS STARTED. This mountainous area is the highest in the republic. The young trees are supplied by a special nursery where pine more accustomed to the taiga has been adapted for hot weather of above forty degrees and to long windy spells.

● THE GRAND CHUISKY CANAL — THE LONGEST IN KIRGHIZIA — HAS BEEN LENGTHENED: 33 KILOMETRES OF NEW CANAL WERE RECENTLY OPENED. The canal, which has now reached Frunze, capital of this Central Asian republic, is fed by the waters of five mountain rivers and makes it possible to irrigate hundreds of thousands of hectares of former wasteland. In Kirghizia more than 30,000 km of canals and 280 reservoirs help ensure good harvests. The area of irrigated ploughland in the republic has now been increased to more than one million hectares.

● AFTER 12 THOUSAND YEARS, REANIMATION OF MICROORGANISMS HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT WHICH WERE DETECTED IN AN ICE SAMPLE TAKEN AT THE YOSTOK ANTARCTIC STATION BY SOVIET SCIENTISTS. The microorganisms were found in a sample taken at a depth of 400 metres. At present, scientists are drilling the ice sheet at depths below 2,000 metres. They do not rule out a possibility that they will be able to revive even more ancient denizens of the Antarctic tundra.

## Electronic metallurgy

A powerful beam of electrons has been used at the Leningrad Steel-Rolling Plant for secondary remelting of metal in vacuum. The basic particles, accelerated to reach 100,000 kilometres per second, create a temperature of up to 2,000 de-

grees Celsius on the deceleration on the surface of the ingot. The main advantage of this heating method is that it sterilizes. The electronic beam does not bring any alien inclusions. Precision alloys have been obtained at the plant with impu-

rities not exceeding a hundredth of a per cent. They are used to produce wire which is several dozen times finer than a human hair. An expert has said that the electronic-beam smelting technology has enabled cheaper types of charge material to be used while still achieving the

high quality of the ready product. This method provides the opportunity for obtaining large ingots weighing up to 350 tonnes. There are plans to build a furnace at the Izhoravskiy Zavod (factory plant) amalgamation near Leningrad to produce solid-forged bulks of high-capacity power-generating equipment.

## THE STREAMLINING OF A VETERAN

Trams are still busy in Moscow streets carrying their many passengers. The noisy tram not only runs along well-trodden paths but has also been diverted along new routes. This change is striking: from the category of a doomed and archaic means of transport, the tram has suddenly found itself once again among the vehicles of promise, as a programme for developing Moscow tram lines has just been approved. This is in marked contrast to an earlier attitude when several years ago the city planners and the tram people themselves unambiguously decided that the tram had no future in urban transport. Their reasoning sounded quite con-



vincing: the tram takes up too much road space, makes far too much noise, and isn't exactly speedy. 1980 was predicted as the year when tram routes in the city would be phased out.

Why the sudden about-face? The reason's quite simple. There have been qualitative changes in the rolling stock, and all the tram's dynamic and technical characteristics have radically improved. Very soon, it will become a serious rival to the other means of public transport — the bus and the trolley.

The tram's main trump card for the future is a speed line. Although trams of modern design can travel at speeds of up to 65 kilometres an hour, which

is quite moderate for modern city conditions, there is no line in Moscow which can carry trams at this speed. A few days ago, the Moscow City Soviet passed a decision for speed lines to be built in the Soviet capital. This task has been facilitated by the designing of a new tram which for some time has been supplied to other cities in this country. In a few days' time, running tests of a modernized tram will begin (in the photo). Capable of taking about 170 passengers, its movement is particularly smooth, and it can brake and pick up speed very quickly. Inside, it has the best attainable "microclimate". A further merit is that it consumes 25 per cent less electricity than the present trams.

The length of the new tram lines in the city will initially be fifty kilometres.

Can anything be done about lessening the tram noise? Next year, construction is to begin of an experimental 1.5 km line to test a technology which will help combat the noise. The rails will be placed in concrete slabs fitted with rubber shock-absorbers, and contact welding will be used to make a track without noisy joints between rails. This is hoped to reduce the amount of noise by half. The future of this means of transport with its nearly a century of history lies in this type of noiseless track.

### POWER BRIDGE OF ARMENIA

The Armenian atomic power station in the Transcaucasus is supplied energy to the forest complexes, poultry farms and canneries on the Shat plateau. The republic's large power transmission line, which stretches 100 kilometres through the mountain range, is now put under full-scale use.

Power lines are being laid rapidly because all the Armenian have been transformed into industries. More than 100 types industrial associations and settlements where each has a crammed full of household appliances, have become the major consumers of energy.

Now the republic has opened up a new stage of rural electrification: reserve power lines mission lines are being laid and the ringing of power works is carried out. This will enable energy to be supplied to the agricultural factories without interruption. These factories can now adopt a continuous cycle of production.

### DESALINATED LAKES

Lake Sasyk whose water has been desalinated has become useful for two reasons. The lake is separated from the Black Sea by a huge dam. As well as providing water for the irrigation of extensive tracts of land in the Odessa region, it has been turned into a source for replenishing fish stocks. A fish-breeding station has been set up on the lake for the production of five hundred tonnes of fish a year. Last year, nearly two million baby fish were let into Lake Sasyk. The lake's fauna is also replenished by fish coming from the Danube River to where the lake now receives fresh water.

Such closed-cycle complex operate in all the lakes in the Black Sea area. The total area of their water surface is more than 45 thousand hectares. Being only natural feed, the breeders obtain more than 200 kg of fish per hectare of lake.

### Places to visit

## THE 'GARDEN' OF SARYAN



The "Flowers of Saryan" is an exhibition of works by the outstanding Soviet artist, arranged in Yerevan, capital of Armenia.

The Marjarys Saryan museum is 15 years old, says its director Gagen Khachatryan. "And this display including 50 still lifes of the artist is held for this event. The exhibits have been gathered from various museums of the country and private collections."

Saryan always painted flowers: in days of sadness or joy.

Among the paintings which symbolize profound poetic feelings, there is one which particularly stands out — "Victory Day". Quite a few people came to Saryan on May 9, 1945, to congratulate the artist upon the great holiday. His studio was filled with flowers. Dwellings upon the heroes who gave their lives for our Motherland the artist created his remarkable painting.

In the photo: the Marjarys Saryan museum. The People's Artist of the USSR spent the last two decades of his life in this house.

## A helicopter lands in a museum

A special helicopter Mi-4 flight is left Saryan for Ulyanovsk. Upon arrival the machine was immediately declared to be the first exhibit in an unusual museum which is now being set up at the CMEA civil aviation training centre.

The museum is set in several hectares of land and occupies a special building and several viewing grounds around it which are to accommodate about 60 aircraft, which have either been used or continue to be used in the countries of the socialist community.

In addition to Mi-4, the museum has also acquired a M-15 plane which arrived from Mal'kov and the old-timer ANT-4 found recently outside the Polar city of Igarka.

### Science and technology

#### A NEW METHOD

Scientists from the Institute of Physics and Mechanics of Ruzhsk (Khrushchev SSR Academy of Sciences) have helped miners prolong the life of the impoverished Altyn Topkan lead zinc pit (Uzbekistan). Their proposals do not include mining for ore at lower levels, which would be expensive and inefficient, but continuing the development of upper layers. The zone of extraction also includes a mass fraction of ore, which serves as a support for the mine and is usually left intact. Using these reserves has been helped along by the original idea — replacing the mine shaft with inclined workings. This has increased the output and reduced costs. The losses of this useful mineral have been cut as well.

#### LIGHT-BEAM

##### MACHINE TOOL

A new light-beam tool for processing holes forming a regular pattern and for cutting hard materials has been designed in the USSR. It can be used in the aircraft, watch-making, and ceramic industry. The size of holes is automatically adjustable within 0.02 to 0.2 millimetres, and a numerical control unit is provided.

#### WILD DUCKS

##### FROM AN INCUBATOR

The populations of wild game birds can be increased considerably if they are given a little help in reproducing their young. This has been experimentally proved by ornithologists and biologists from the city of Perm. When the birds in the experiment finished laying their eggs, the scientists removed them from the nests. The birds laid eggs again and then reared their young until they could take wing. In the meantime, the first batch of eggs was placed into the incubator where the ducklings were hatched in due course.

The author of this method is Professor A. Bolotnikov of the Perm Medical Institute. He says that in this way the population of game birds could be increased up to seventy per cent in any area. It's possible because almost all the birds can lay eggs a second time. This method is much cheaper than growing young birds in cages. What is required is an incubator and a collector of eggs. In Perm, services in egg collecting have been offered by biology students.

### VIEWPOINT

## A JOINT APPROACH TO MINERAL RESOURCES

Gennady LUZIN, geology department head, CMEA Secretariat

The problems of the Earth's natural resources being limited and exhaustible have been pushed into the foreground in the development of the productive forces of many countries, including the socialist states, over the past 20 years.

Fruitful cooperation in the development of the most important types of fuel and raw materials, carried out through the CMEA Standing Commission on Cooperation in Geology, helps the CMEA countries to considerably smooth over the acute situation that has evolved.

For the European CMEA countries, whose territory has been fairly well studied geologically, the time has come when in assessing their mineral and raw material potential it is necessary to utilize the most up-to-date methods, including aerospace as well as modern computer technology. At present the discovery of new deposits of energy fuels is mainly associated with mining or drilling to great depths. This was revealed by an evaluation of new and was resources at a depth of up to 7,000 metres, cost — up to 1,000 metres and brown coals — up to 600 metres. As prospecting and extraction conditions become more complicated, more exacting demands are placed upon the accuracy of forecasts since they underlay the long-term (usually five-year) planning of the development of the mining industries.

Within the framework of the commission, intensive work is being carried out in Vietnam, Cuba, Mongolia.

Geological prospecting is conducted in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for bauxites, lead and zinc, secondary quartzites and the regularity of the distribution of mineral deposits are being determined. Interested countries regard this work as the main task of cooperation in the expansion of the mineral and raw material base of the young republic.

The complex of works to be conducted on the territory of the Republic of Cuba in the current decade has been codified in a framework agreement concluded by Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Prospecting is under way to reveal deposits of copper, nickel, lead, zinc, chromites and phosphorites. The first positive results have already been obtained.

In Cuba, apart from work conducted on a multilateral basis, bilateral agreements are also carried out, which the republic has concluded with Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. One large molybdenum-tungsten, two fluorite deposits and a zone with silver-polymetallic mineralization have been discovered in the Mongolian People's Republic with the efforts of an international geological expedition: new copper, alumina, polymetals and coal deposits have been revealed.

Joint enterprises were set up to develop some of these resources. More than 800 deposits of more than 70 minerals, including over 100 deposits of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, about 100 deposits of coal and over 170 of building materials have been studied at present on the territory of Mongolia.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### WESTERN SIBERIA: OIL PRODUCING OIL

The construction of the large Surgut power plant in Western Siberia is nearing completion. This is the area where almost half of the Soviet oil and gas condensate (over 300 million tonnes annually) is now produced. The construction is instrumental for further development of a unique deposit which has already produced over its short history started in the mid-1960s, one thousand million tonnes of oil, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. The deposit is situated in one of this planet's most hard-to-reach places, among marshes and an area of severe cold. Lack of population and almost complete absence of communications (except for rivers which stay icebound for most part of the year) resulted in cargoes and supplies for every need, being flown in by helicopters. This makes them worth their weight in gold. Every kilowatt-hour of energy was also unusually costly, being provided by aircraft and ship engines which were brought in for the drill sites. This is why, when the deposit development started, the engineers decided to use the petroleum gas which is formed during oil production for every purpose. It is well known that this gas is difficult to transport and in many of the world oil fields, particularly new ones, it is burnt in flares. But building a power plant on petroleum gas among the Siberian swamps was found to be not an easy thing. But the engineers found a solution — pre-assembled blocks were brought to the construction site, to be put in place by helicopter.

The station first gave power in the 1970s which facilitated continuing construction. Now the Surgut thermal power plant generates electricity for the oil and gas fields which supply the power plant and it helps develop new deposits. It has produced over 140,000 million kw/h.

#### OUTPOST OF GENETICS IN CHERGA

In creating new species of animals and plants, nature spent hundreds of years. But it takes considerably less time for a species to entirely disappear from

the Earth's face, IZVESTIA writes.

In order to safeguard us from the loss of our animals and birds, Soviet scientists have suggested moving them to guarded preserve belonging to the Scientific Genetic Centre of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. These guarded preserves are being set up in Cherga in the Altai mountains. As well as ensuring the preservation of the various species, it also provides an opportunity for research. The main aim of this re-settlement, however, will lie in attempts to pass valuable qualities of wild animals onto domestic ones. Apart from the possibility of far-reaching and major results, there is a chance to obtain considerable practical results in the near future. A decision was also taken to study the genetic mechanisms responsible for the formation of the productive qualities in animals. Attention will be directed first and foremost to the study of heredity of "the objects of breeding" — the present-day and future domestic animals.

The problem of domesticating wild animals has so far been treated with amusement by some practical workers. At times, the idea has been described as a hobby for wealthy scientists, recreation after arduous work. In its conclusion however, the article stresses that domestication often remains the only possibility for saving a species from extinction, and to give man other useful domestic animal immitable in its qualities.

#### SCHOOL BEGINS AT SIX OR SEVEN: A CONTROVERSY

A new academic year has begun in the USSR, yet people continue a heated discussion as to what is better — to begin teaching children at six or seven. Although six-year-olds were admitted to school for the first time, the issue has grown into a national problem. Writes Ivan Zverev, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

In fact, children learn how to write and count long before school, and there is nothing outstanding in that. Living standards have drastically changed. In comparison with the way the Soviet family lived some 15 or 20 years ago, hence, many changes have been in-

troduced into pre-school institutions, and children are believed to receive considerably more information than their counterparts a few years ago. Therefore schooling in a kindergarten or at an ordinary school at age six is both possible and welcome.

Studies have shown that at six a child is well prepared to perform his or her duties as a school student. However, to introduce schooling at this age on a nationwide basis without proper experimental work has been wise, therefore last year dozens of schools and kindergartens in the Russian Federation were provided with a special methods of teaching six-year-olds, and massive prints of books for such children were made available.

#### NATURE IS WAITING FOR AN ARCHITECT

Much attention is being paid in master plans of Soviet cities to open spaces, writes Nikolai Pozdnykh, the Academic Secretary of the department of architecture and monumental art of the USSR Academy of Arts, in SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA.

Many gardens and parks are being laid in the country. More often than not, these can be founded alongside architectural monuments, adding a distinctive feature to the outlook of our cities, emphasizing their character and beauty. Greenery serves two functions: it pleases the eye and enhances our health.

The Academy of Arts has been paying attention to the art of laying gardens and parks, and to monumental works; the author continues. The department, for instance, practices holding its sessions in other places. The latest such session was held in the Ukraine, Kiev, Cherkassy and Kanev serving as fine examples of this.

Lovely parks, forests and gardens have been laid along the Dniester in Kiev, each having characteristics of their own and all of them producing a landscape blending naturally with historical and architectural ensembles.

### OF INTEREST

#### 'LITERATE' FISH

The common aquarium bullhead can write letters of any alphabet in a most beautiful and unusual information has been confirmed in an experiment held by V. Pionenko, an amateur aquarium fish breeder from Kharkov.

In fact, the fish doesn't write the messages word by word, but by using a universal alphabet which it possesses in their natural habitat, the shady ponds of South Ukraine. Bullheads like to chase for their spawning ground the most brightly lit part of rivers. This fact was taken into account by Pionenko when he set his fish aside for writing.

He covered the walls of the aquarium to make it dark, and then the side open to the light was pasted a piece of paper with cut out letters on it. The spawning fish spawned the letters on the paper patches on the wall. When the paper was removed, everyone saw the "literature". Bullheads "write" by the fish. In a week's time the letters swam away when the fish hatched.

Pionenko is a turner by trade. He has spent time in his spare time. He collected him to note many peculiarities in the behaviour of fish in domestic conditions. His observations made by Pionenko have been taken note of by ichthyologists from the Moscow Area.

## NEWS FROM ASTRON

Astron, the Soviet space station placed on a high elliptical orbit around the Earth on 23 March, continues its flight.

It has already yielded a great deal of information as a result of astrophysical experiments held outside the Earth's atmosphere. Within the framework of a joint programme, the Crimean and the Byurakan astronomical observatories in the Soviet Union and the Marseilles Laboratory for Space Astronomy in France have studied the dynamics and the mechanism involved in the heating of stellar atmospheres, and new evidence has been obtained of the physical nature of ultraviolet radiation emanating from the galaxies. The research involved the use of an ultraviolet telescope on board the Astron station.

## HARVESTS FROM AN ANCIENT VINE

Chronicles' descriptions have helped scientists in finding ancient types of vine growing in the Caucasus mountains. After a series of biological experiments, the vine was passed on to nurseries for growing. The first to produce grapes were the "Tamara" vine whose ancestry dates back to the 12th-13th centuries. More than one hundred clones of grapes of this ancient variety have been harvested per hectare.

Over the past three years, we have found twenty ancient types of vine, says N. Chkhartishvili, Director of the Georgian Vine

and about 50 stars and 15 galaxies were studied.

The atmospheres of the so-called magnetic stars have been discovered to contain more lead and tungsten than the solar atmosphere. This greatly expands our understanding of the origin of the chemical elements and the evolution of matter in the Universe.

Using a set of X-ray equipment, monitoring continued of the sources of X-ray radiation, which differ in their physical nature. It was found that a known source in the Hercules constellation abruptly stopped radiating.

The first ever attempt has been made to observe a supernova, and the maximum intensity of its X-ray flow was evaluated.

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culture Research Institute. They are being tested on the Institute's experimental farm. Some of them will go to state and collective farms for growing. Georgia has more than five hundred native types of vine. However, the possibilities for extending the area under vine culture have been all but exhausted. The main attention is now given to intensification of vineyard production. It is hoped that the high-yield ancient types being brought back to active life by scientists will assist in raising yields.



